

Listing of Claims

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the subject application:

Claims 1-20 (canceled).

21. (currently amended) A method of manufacturing a liquid toner composition for electrophotography, comprising:

heating a thermoplastic resin within a solvent capable of dissolving said thermoplastic resin when heated and substantially incapable of dissolving said resin at room temperature, an SP (solubility parameter) value of said solvent being adjusted to control the particle diameter of toner particles on a basis of a difference between an SP value of the resin and the SP value of the solvent, while stirring the thermoplastic resin in said solvent together with inorganic fine particles and a coloring agent, to thereby dissolve said thermoplastic resin in said solvent; and cooling the mixture to permit precipitation of the toner particles containing said thermoplastic resin and coloring agent as main components and having the inorganic fine particles attached to or impregnated to in at least surfaces thereof, thus imparting properties of electrorheological fluid to the liquid toner, wherein the surfaces of the inorganic fine particles are treated with an organic material or a hydroxide.

22. (previously presented) A method of manufacturing a liquid toner composition for electrophotography, according to claim 21, wherein said liquid toner composition includes one or more antistats selected from the group consisting of nigrosine series dyes, metal soaps, alkylbenzene sulphonates, phospholipids and organic amines.

23. (previously presented) A method of manufacturing a liquid

toner composition for electrophotography, according to claim 22, wherein an amount of said one or more antistats is 0.5 to 50% by weight, based on the amount of solid components of the liquid toner composition.

24. (previously presented) The method of manufacturing a liquid toner composition for electrophotography according to claim 22, wherein said liquid toner composition includes a dispersant, and said dispersant is added in an amount of 0.5 to 80% by weight based on the solid components of the liquid toner composition.

25. (previously presented) The method of manufacturing a liquid toner composition for electrophotography according to claim 21, wherein said inorganic fine particles consist of silica particles or silica particles to which a hydrophobic treatment is applied.

26. (previously presented) The method of manufacturing a liquid toner composition for electrophotography according to claim 21, wherein said inorganic fine particles consist of titanium oxide particles or titanium hydroxide particles.

Claim 27 (canceled).

28. (previously presented) A method of manufacturing a liquid toner composition for electrophotography, according to claim 22, wherein

said metal soaps are selected from the group consisting of manganese naphthenate, calcium naphthenate, zirconium naphthenate, cobalt naphthenate, iron naphthenate, lead naphthenate, nickel naphthenate, chromium naphthenate, zinc naphthenate, magnesium naphthenate, manganese octylate, calcium octylate, zirconium octylate, iron octylate, lead octylate, cobalt octylate, chromium octylate, zinc octylate, magnesium octylate, manganese dodecylate, calcium dodecylate, zirconium

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dodecylate, iron dodecylate, lead dodecylate, cobalt dodecylate, nickel dodecylate, chromium dodecylate, zinc dodecylate and magnesium dodecylate;

said alkylbenzene sulphonate are selected from the group consisting of calcium dodecylbenzene sulphonate, sodium dodecylbenzene sulphonate, and barium dodecylbenzene sulphonate;

said phospholipids are selected from the group consisting of lecithin and cephalin; and

said organic amines are n-decylamine.